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NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR 1954



J.G.S. TURNER, M.B.
D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Newquay.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1954.

In spite of a cold wet year the general health of the community has been good and there has been an absence of serious infection. A considerable outbreak of measles occurred but fortunately there was no associated mortality.

As a town whose major industry is to receive summer visitors, Newquay has achieved considerable success. The quality of its catering establishments is high and few or no cases of food poisoning are reported.


A major improvement to the amenities of the town will be the installation of the new sewerage scheme. This will result in the cessation of the discharge of four effluents into two streams, and a great improvement in the lake at Trenance.

I wish to thank all Members and Officers of the Council for co-operation and help throughout the year.

Your Obedient Servant,

J.G.S. Turner.

Medical Officer of Health.



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SECTION ANATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

- AREA** (In Acres) 5,290. The Urban Area consists of the Town of Newquay with a surrounding District entirely Rural in character. Agriculture and Dairy Farming are the main industries. The Town is a very popular sea-side resort with fine amenities.
- POPULATION** The Registrar General has estimated the population for mid year 1953 to be 9970 an increase of 210 from that of 1953. During the summer months there is an increase due to visitors who then greatly exceed the residents in number.
- INHABITED HOUSES** According to the Rate Book the number of inhabited houses in the area was 3,723, the rateable value being £132,492 which produces approximately £552 for a penny rate.
- CLIMATE** As in previous years I am indebted to Mr F.J. Harris for the following climatic information : The Mean Maximum and Minimum temperatures for the year were 55.0 and 46.2 degrees F respectively. There were 1483.4 hours of sunshine which represented 33% of the possible. The following table gives the Monthly rainfall for 1954

January	2.18	Inches	July	3.49	Inches
February	4.25	"	August	2.36	"
March	2.93	"	September	3.63	"
April	0.56	"	October	2.57	"
May	2.82	"	November	6.61	"
June	3.17	"	December	3.38	"

Total 37.97 Inches

Deviation from normal + 4.19 inches. There were twelve days with snow : nineteen with hail : three thunderstorms : seven of fog and seventeen with hoar frost. Above 76.5 degrees Nil days. Above 67.5 degrees three days : Number of gales twenty one.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area	5,290 Acres
Population	9,970
Number of inhabited houses	3,723
Rateable Value	£132,492
Product of the penny rate	£552

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	60	60	127	12.75	
Illegitimate	2	5			
For comparison with other Areas corrected for age and sex distribution.				13.4	15.2
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 total live and still births</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4	30.5	23.5
Illegitimate	0	0			
<u>DEATHS (All Causes and all ages)</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	70	74	144	14.45	
For comparison with other Areas corrected for age and sex distribution				10.13	11.3
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 total births</u>	
		<u>Females</u>		<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
		0		0.0	0.69
<u>DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	
<u>Infant Mortality</u>				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Legitimate	4	0	4	31.5	25.5
Illegitimate	0	0			
<u>DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	1	0	1	7.9	17.7
Illegitimate	0	0			
<u>DEATHS UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE</u>				<u>Rate per 1000 Assoc Live Births</u>	
<u>Due to Enteritis & Diarrhoea</u>				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>		
	0	0	0	0.0	0.8

There are wide fluctuations from year to year in some of the rates shown owing to the small numbers being considered. A five year average shows that Newquay has a favourable mortality experience compared with the United Kingdom.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	1	4
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0	0	0
10. Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	1	2	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm (Lung Bronchus)	3	0	3
12. Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	0	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	0	1	1
14. Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	10	19
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	0	0	0
16. Diabetes	0	0	0
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	20	29
18. Coronary Disease Angina	12	2	14
19. Hypertention with Heart Disease	0	6	6
20. Other Heart Diseases	7	11	18
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	2	6	8
22. Influenza	0	0	0
23. Pneumonia	4	2	6
24. Bronchitis	0	0	0
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	0	3
26. Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, & Diarrhoea	0	0	0
28. Nephritis, Nephrosis	2	0	2
29. Hyperplasia, of Prostate	2	0	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
31. Congenital Malformations	0	0	0
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	10	8	18
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	1	1
34. All other accidents	1	0	1
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 144. <hr/>

The following Table gives the percentage distribution of age at death.

Age Group	Percentage dying in each Age Group	
	Males	Females
0 - 1 yr	5.8	0.0
1 - 59 yrs	24.6	13.4
60- 69 yrs	18.9	18.1
70- 79 yrs	26.1	36.0
80- 89 yrs	20.3	24.0
Over 90 yrs	4.3	8.0

Causes of death in infants under 1 year of age

Cause	Age of child in weeks						
	1	2	3	4	5	5 - 52	Total
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Shock (inhalation of food)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	-	-	-	-	3	4

SECTION BGENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICESPUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Medical Officer of Health | J.G.S. Turner M.B., D.P.H. |
| 2. Sanitary Inspectors | F. Pickering, M.S.I.A. |
| | H.L. Old, M.S.I.A. |

LABORATORY
FACILITIES

These are available at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, where all materials for investigation are sent.

DIPHTHERIA
PROPHYLACTICS

In addition to the supplies of diphtheria prophylactics previously available, supplies of Whooping Cough prophylactic both by itself, and in combination with that for diphtheria, are available at the Area Health Office, St Austell, and can be obtained by Medical Practitioners as required.

AMBULANCE
FACILITIES

The Ambulance Staff consists of four male drivers. There is one ambulance and one utilicon. Whilst this is sufficient for the winter months it does not provide enough cover during the holiday season when the population is trebled and there is an increase in the accident rate.

All cases where arrangements can be made beforehand are now dealt with by Truro, and the local ambulance deals only with local calls and emergencies during the summer months.

The St John Ambulance Brigade continues to give every assistance and to it and to No 6 Detachment of the British Red Cross Society thanks are due. Thanks are also due to Miss Boldock, the organiser of the Hospital Car Service and to the many ladies and gentlemen who provide transport on request.

NURSING SERVICE

The establishment was as follows :

Health Visitors 1½
General Nursing & Midwifery..... 2

DOMICILIARY
MIDWIFERY

Approximately 60% of all births occur at home
All midwives have now attended a course in gas/
air analgesia, and are supplied with equipment.

INFANT
WELFARE

A Clinic is held weekly and the attendance has
averaged 30.8 . Health Education is carried out.

DOMESTIC HELP
SERVICE

A total of 43 persons were helped, of whom five
were maternity cases. There is a growing demand
for this service which is difficult to satisfy
owing to competitive demands from Hotels and
Cafes. Thanks are due to Mrs Davey who has
arranged this service.

HOSPITALS

The only Hospital in the area is the Newquay
Hospital which deals with general medical and
surgical cases. Maternity cases are sent to
Redruth and Infectious Diseases requiring special
treatment and isolation go to Truro. The Royal
Cornwall Infirmary is available for specialist
investigation.

CLINICS

The following clinics were held at places and
dates indicated :-

Child Welfare	Ambulance Hall	Weekly - Thursdays
Orthopaedic	Hospital	Weekly - Monday
Ante-Natal	Hospital	Weekly - Monday
Tuberculosis	Hospital	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday
Ophthalmic	Hospital	By Arrangement
Ear, Nose & Throat	Hospital	2nd & 4th Tuesday
Dental	Berry Road	

SECTION CSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Details of the water supply, of drainage and sewerage, and of public cleansing will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector. Generally speaking these services are satisfactory, except that for drainage and sewerage, where improvement awaits the completion of the scheme approved by the Ministry.

SECTION DHOUSING

There is still a shortage of housing accommodation with an active list of 280 families, details of which are as follows :-

(a) Number without separate houses 127 (+ 28 in huts + 22 in caravans)

(b) Number of unmarried persons 7

(c) Number of persons with separate houses which are :-

(1) Unfit	Nil
(2) Overcrowded	6

(d) Number requiring houses for other reasons :

e.g. nearer work, tied houses, Notices etc 64

The classification of Houses required as follows :-

One Bedroom Type	10
Two Bedroom Type	158
Three Bedroom Type	47
Four Bedroom Type	5

The Council now own 324 permanent houses, 20 Prefabs and 28 Hutments,

During the year 1954, 6 Three Bedroom Type Houses, and 12 Two Bedroom Type Houses were erected.

In addition 62 houses were built by private enterprise.

SECTION E.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Details of the action taken will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

The transition from Ministry control to private control of slaughterhouses has been relatively smooth and there has been no interruption in supplies to shops.

The Catering standards in the town are very high.

SECTION FPREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notifications of Infectious Diseases were received :-

Diseases	No. of Cases 1954	Rate per 1000 Population		England & Wales 1954
		Newquay 1953	1954	
Scarlet Fever	4	1.1	0.4	0.93
Measles	67	25.7	6.72	3.32
Pneumonia	1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Dysentery	0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Chicken Pox	25	3.7	2.5	-
Whooping Cough	17	1.6	1.7	2.39
Food Poisoning	0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Polio(Paralytic)	1	0.0	0.1	0.03

Apart from the continued outbreak of measles there has been a comparative absence of infectious disease. The single case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis acquired his infection in Truro.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Fifty Three persons were given primary vaccination and sixteen were revaccinated. The vaccinal state is far from satisfactory.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the state of immunisation of the child population.

Number of children at 31st December 1954 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (ie. at any time since 1st January 1939)

Age at 31.12.54 ie. born in 1954	Under 1 1954	1 - 4 1953-50	5 - 9 1949-45	10-14 1944-40	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1949-1953	11	288	431	388	1118
B. 1948 or earlier	-	-	255	125	380
C. Estimated mid year child population	127	510	640	550	1827
Immunisation index $\frac{A}{C} \times 100$	8.7	56.5	67.3	70.5	61.2

During the year whooping cough vaccine was made available both alone and in combination with diphtheria vaccine. The numbers immunised for the first time during the year were as follows :-

Diphtheria vaccine alone	34
" " + Whooping Cough	85
Whooping Cough alone	1

In addition boosting doses were given as follows.:-

Diphtheria alone	208
" + Whooping Cough	16

It will be seen that the immune state of the children is still not satisfactory although the true figures are probably better than those indicated as some doctors do not submit adequate returns.

Immunisation can be readily obtained by application to the family doctor or to the Welfare Clinic. Booster doses are given either by the family doctor, or the school doctor at the age of 5 and 9. years.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following numbers of persons are on the Tuberculosis Register. There has been little change over the last five years. People tend to come to Newquay seeking health and this undoubtedly maintains the number of cases.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Pulmonary	45	25
Non Pulmonary	3	3

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths for the year 1954

Age Group	<u>New Cases</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	Pulmonary		Meninges		Others		Pulmonary		Meninges		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Over 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	4	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above the following transfers and recoveries were recorded.

	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Transfers In	3	2	-	-
Transfers Out	5	5	1	1
Recoveries	1	1	-	-

During the year 137 persons , mainly children have been given B.C.G. vaccination.

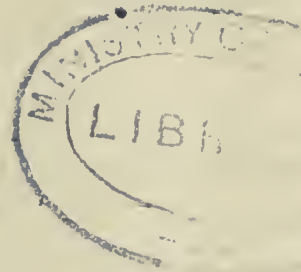
During 1954 a new scheme was started to test school children in their 14th year in order to ascertain if they had had any previous experience of tuberculous infection, and hence some increased resistance to new infection. It was found that 20.5% had had this experience. B.C.G vaccination was offered to all others as a means of increasing their resistance and 93 children were vaccinated.

In addition 458 children were x-rayed and two significant cases of tuberculosis were found.

It is proposed to carry out this programme each year.

Library

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Central Chambers,
Newquay.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1954.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Dr J.G.S. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

F. Pickering, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

H.L. Old, M.S.I.A.

Clerk and Student Sanitary Inspector

D.J. Trebilcock

Rodent Operative

E. Morris.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Newouay & District Water Company supplies Newouay & District with water which comes from deep adits, mine shafts and Rialton stream. Proposals have been made to impound more stream water so as to ensure a good supply not only to Newouay but also to surrounding districts, but this scheme is as yet in its very early stages.

All the water supplied by the Company is filtered and chlorinated, and after being pumped to higher reservoirs at Quintrell Downs, Fairpark, and Mount Wise gravitates to all parts of the town.

During the past year there has been considerable renewal of mains, and at present work is being carried out at Trewollock on new pumps and other mechanical installations.

There have been very few serious complaints of taste and smell in the water during the year under review, and I am satisfied that constant vigilance is maintained to see that the water is kept up to a very high standard. It has been my constant exhortation to complainants to pass any complaints as quickly as possible to the manager of the Company so that he may quickly investigate and attend to anything that has gone wrong. It is of no use finding something wrong with the supply and merely talking it over with a neighbour. The Company must know at once so that they may take action and remedy the defects immediately.

There have been fifteen bacteriological examinations of piped raw water and seventy bacteriological examinations of water going into supply, all of which were satisfactory.

No form of contamination, including plumbo solvency has been found to exist in any piped supply, and chemical samples which were taken were found to be satisfactory.

Statistical records are now being compiled by the Company's manager, and in my next Annual report I hope to give a precis of some of his reports.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No work has yet been commenced on the improvement and adaptation of the existing sewerage of the town, but it is hoped that the work will be commenced in 1955.

Some parts of the town still depend on the cesspit emptier to keep their drainage system in operation, and this will continue to be the case for some time yet. Even in some of the newer areas to be developed as housing sites, cesspits must still be installed until such time as the proposed new sewerage scheme is in being.

The out of date and overworked systems at Trencreek, St Columb Minor, Porth, Fern Pit and Gusti Veor are most unsatisfactory, and have little effect upon the sewage which is turned into them. These places, together with the main sewer outfalls at Lewinnick and Town Head are under the supervision of the Surveyors Department.

RIVER AND STREAM POLLUTION

As a result of seepage from the old tip, at Trevenson and sewage from the inefficient works at Trencreek and Gusti Veor, the stream which flows into the Trenance Gardens is grossly polluted.

The stream which drains the valley at Watergate and which is joined by a smaller stream from Tregurrian is also grossly polluted by sewage.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and disposal of refuse in the town is under the control of the Surveyor, and though the old quarry at Gusti Veor is still in use it will not be long before another site is required. It appears to me that all chance of reclaiming the Saltings in the River Gannel has now been lost and other places will have to be considered.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following statement is furnished under Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order 1936.

Inspections made for all purposes	3033
Complaints dealt with	61
Notices served - Formal	Nil
Informal	15

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases : Primary Visits	4
Infectious Diseases : Secondary Visits	8
Water Supply	58
Water Samples	57
Drainage	167
Stables & Piggeries	82
Fried Fish Shops	8
Tents, Vans & Sheds	9
Factories	68
Bakehouses	27
Public Conveniences	131
Places of Entertainment	7
Rats & Mice	104
Schools	4
Dustbins	31
Animals (Nuisance)	24
Drains Tested	85
New W.C's	53
Shops re Sanitary Provisions	43
Hackney Carriage	27
Rag Flock Premises	16
Poultry Keeping	73
Stream Pollution	15
Sewage Works	21
Camping Sites	198
Insect Pest Control	28
Council Houses	25
Refuse Disposal	21
Miscellaneous	50

UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of Houses inspected	12
Visits paid to above Houses	17
Appointments with Owners	1

UNDER HOUSING ACTS

Number of Houses inspected	286
Visits paid to above Houses	351

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Houses inspected	8
Visits paid to above Houses	11

1824

Summary of Visits & Inspections continued

INSPECTION OF MEAT & FOODS

1824

Visits to Slaughterhouses in district	451
Visits to Shops & Stalls	4
Butchers	77
Fishmongers & Poulterers	22
Dairies & Milkshops	59
Ice-cream Premises	151
Barrows & Carts	16
Pressed & Preserved Meat Premises	19
Restaurant Kitchens	254
Grocers, Fruiterers etc	42
Milk Samples : Bacteriological	62
Food & Drug Sundries	16
Licenced Premises	33
Miscellaneous Premises	3

Total	3033
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SHOPS & FOOD STORES

Newouay's position as a very high class seaside health resort requires that all matters relating to its catering and food supply must particularly be kept at a very high standard, and it is up to the members of the Public Health Department to see that there is no slackening of the efforts required in keeping up this standard. Talks given to groups of people such as the Chamber of Commerce and Womans Institute help to put over good ideas, but I find that individual chats are most rewarding when they take place in the person's own premises. Points can be made and brought home on the spot.

The town is attracting more and more visitors, and we must see that these visitors are able to return home with good reports on our food services, as well as with other memories of a happy holiday.

CARAVAN ENCAMPMENTS

Caravan holidays seem to have come to stay, and as a cheaper, help yourself sort of holiday there is a lot to be said for them. On the other hand there are dangers to be avoided in this congregation of temporary dwellings, and proper supervision at all times is required to guard against what may become a danger to the population at large.

Under normal conditions each caravan on a site will not be occupied for longer than a fortnight by the same set of residents, each group coming from different parts of the Country, and from different styles of homes. So far as it is possible, site managers try to ensure that everything is in good order before each group of caravanners take up residence, but who can detect the presence of bugs until the damage has been done and they have perhaps been carried away in trunks and cases

The same may be said of infectious diseases, where people have arrived in the incubation stage of a disease and have had to be taken away during their holiday.

There is nothing at present in the law which compels the manager of a site to keep a record of the home address and length of stay of any of the people occupying caravans on his site, and it becomes very difficult at times to trace people in the case of infectious diseases. Contacts may be innocently mixing in crowds back in their home town not knowing that they have been exposed to infection.

On properly conducted sites these dangers are reduced to a minimum, and numbers of dwellings are properly regulated with provisions for open areas for recreation and breathing space. Unfortunately the Newquay Sanitary Authority is not able to apply the law to all its camping sites, but in every case as much assistance and advice is given as is possible, and we have been able to help in several cases during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

We are still troubled with rats and mice making their way into buildings despite all that can be done to prevent them, and this continuous war must be waged if their numbers are to be kept down. We try as much as we can to treat places where they may be lodging in hedges and in other similar places, so as to destroy them before they have an opportunity of entering premises and damaging food etc.

The following table gives a picture of some of the work which has been done in 1954.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- Cultural	All other including Business and Industrial	Total
1 Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	381	2667	60	85	3993
2 Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1954 as a result of (a) notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 4 (b) 30	46 301	2 5	20 55	72 391
3 Number of properties under 2 found to be infested with rats	Major - Minor 32	- 120	- 8	- 15	- 175
4 Number of properties under 2. found to be seriously infested with rats.	-	-	-	-	-
5 Number of infested properties under 3 & 4 treated by Local Authority.	32	120	8	15	175
6 Number of Notices served under Sec. 4 Treatment-Structural Works-ie. Proofing	-	-	-	-	-
7 Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of Notice under Sec. 4.	-	-	-	-	-
8 Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-

9 Number of Block Central Treatments carried out Nil

RAG FLOCK ACT 1951

All materials used by the upholsterers in Newquay are obtained under warranty from reputable dealers, but cases have been found where people have bought second hand bedding and asked the workmen to use it in repairing their own furniture. A charge is made for the steam disinfection of such bedding and the practise is discouraged as much as possible.

There has been no Public Analyst appointed in Cornwall for the purpose of dealing with samples of rag flock, and no samples have been taken during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There is one pet shop in Newquay, which has been registered, and visits are paid at irregular intervals for the purpose of enforcing the Act. The Sanitary Inspector is the authorised Officer.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences are under the control of the Council's Surveyor but 131 visits of inspection were made and complaints have been passed to the Surveyor for attention.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948

Inspections for the enforcement of the health provisions of the above named Acts :-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Secs 1,2,3,4, & 6 are enforced by Local Authority.	15	34	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1 : in which Sec 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	58	37	-	-
3. Other premises in which Sec 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	73	71	-	-

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS 1949

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK REGS. 1949

The number of licences granted under the above Regulations was :-

Tuberculin Tested Dealers Licences 6

Pasteurised Milk Dealers Licences 7

No Supplementary licences were issued.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

Education in the clean handling of food is still being maintained and inspections and conversations with food handlers helps considerably in my opinion in keeping up a high standard in our restaurants, cafes, hotels etc. Casual labour must be employed in the very busy months of the holiday season, and it is sometimes difficult for the owners of businesses to see all that goes on, but frequent and unobtrusive visits by the Sanitary Inspector can assist him in keeping a good standard.

I am confident that visitors to Newquay are catered for in an excellent manner.

During the year 661 visits were paid to food preparing premises.

ICE CREAM

There are five manufacturers and eighty five sellers of ice cream in the town, all of which are regularly visited and are on the register. Samples taken during the year were placed in the following grades :-

Grade 1. 37 : Grade 2. 11 : Grade 3. 7:

One hundred and fifty one visits of inspection were made.

UNSOUND FOOD

The undermentioned articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered as such to us. :-

Fruit	194 Tins.	Meat	127 Tins
Fish	20 Tins.	Milk	56 Tins
Soup	20 Tins.	Conserves	50 Tins
Vegetables	108 Tins.	Cream.....	2 Tins
Sauces	13 Tins.	Biscuits	4 Packet
Imported Meat	624 lbs.	Cheese Spread	42 Packer
Pigs Livers	16 lbs.	Cod Fillets	4 Stone
Herrings	7 Stone.		

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Slaughtering is still being carried out at Lane Slaughterhouse on a commercial bases, and the Council has not yet made an agreement as to the tenancy.

The Company who are doing the slaughtering are catering for trade outside of Newquay, and local butchers now take very little of the output. Upon instructions from the Council no over time is being worked here by the Inspectors and visits are cut down to a bare minimum.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933-51

The provisions of the above Act are strictly enforced and twenty two persons are licenced as slaughtermen.

MEAT REGULATIONS

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1934 are satisfactorily observed and no contraventions have been seen.

Since derationing of meat a smaller quantity is now obtained by the local butchers from Lane Slaughterhouse and outside firms carry most of the meat to the local shops.

MEAT INSPECTION

For the purpose of meat inspection 451 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses in the district, and 11,335 carcasses were examined during the year.

TABLE OF ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED

Type	Number	Under Tuberculosis Order	Total
Cows	192	Nil	192
Calves	936	"	936
Other Bovines	836	"	836
Sheep	4615	"	4615
Pigs	4756	"	4756
Total	11,335	Nil	11,335

MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL CONDEMNED

The amount of meat and edible offal condemned was :-

Because of Tuberculosis 4,296 lbs
Because of other causes 5,489 lbs

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	836	192	936	4615	4756
Number inspected	836	192	936	4615	4756
All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole Carcase Condemned	-	-	11	32	3
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	196	44	2	125	98
% of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	23.44	25	1.38	3.4	2.12
Tuberculosis only Whole Carcase condemned.	2	2	-	-	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	31	9	-	-	86
% of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.94	5.72	Nil	Nil	1.93

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are now thirty nine premises in the district which are licenced to store petroleum. All these premises were visited and annual licences were issued.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

There is one premises in the district which stores Carbide of Calcium which was inspected and a licence was issued in accordance with the Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order 1928.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

From January 1st to December 31st, 1954.

Number of Hackney Carriages	40
Number of new Hackney Carriages	1
Number of licences issued for Drivers of Hackney Carriages who were licenced during 1953	59
Number of new Driver's Licences issued in 1954	1

I wish to record my appreciation of the work by Mr Old and Mr Trebilcock during the past year, and to every member of the Council's Staff for their never failing assistance at all times.

To the Head of the Department, Dr Turner, and to all the Members of the Public Health Committee may I say a sincere word of thanks for their encouragement and understanding during a very active and progressive year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

Fred Pickering,

Sanitary Inspector.